

Effective Investigations and Report Writing for UC: Practical Skills for Internal Investigators

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Why have an internal grievance process?



- Lower turnover minimize conflict before things get out of hand
- Improve morale/working conditions = more productivity
- Reduce litigation or have better litigation position
- Public relations issues
- Duty to exhaust admin. remedies
 - Palmer and Schifando Cases



Why are effective investigation skills important?



- Legal changes affirmative defense/defense to damages
- Investigator's credibility and the process at stake
- Obligation to provide environment free of harassment



Agenda Topics



- Receiving complaints
- Understanding Neutral role
- Planning/Conducting the Investigation
- Documentary Issues
- Attorney-Client Privilege/Documentation
- Writing the Report



Performing an Effective Investigation



- Why is it important?
 - Legal defenses
 - Credibility of process
 - Provides insight into issues in the workplace



When is a "formal" investigation necessary?

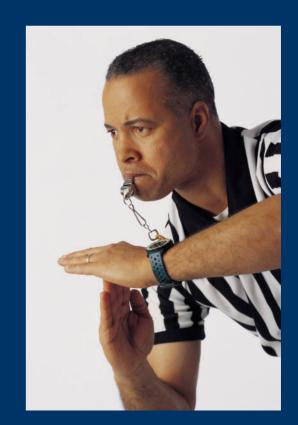


- Inquiry into the facts required in most cases
- Informal resolution may be possible
- Review applicable policy/procedure



Understanding your role as a neutral

- Impartiality
- Conflict of interest
- Know your own biases
- How will you be perceived?
- When to use outside investigator



Exercise



ORGANIZING/PLANNING THE INVESTIGATION



- Taking the Complaint
- Planning
- Gathering evidence
- Interviewing
- Follow-up
- Decisions & Documentation
- Remediation



Receiving the Complaint

Employee Complaint

Safety or Violence issue

Handle current employment issues

Interview Complainant

Coordinate with Management



Dealing with Employment Issues

- Should someone be placed on administrative leave?
- Alternate work arrangement?
- Substance abuse issue?
- Is there a violence/safety issue?



Receiving the Complaint

- Get as much detailed information from the complainant as possible
- Listen impartially without committing yourself
- Evaluate the Complaint from the Complainant's perspective





- Advise the complainant appropriately about what you intend to do
- Address
 confidentiality, non retaliation, and
 current job issues





Identify the issues



Select the Means

The Specific Allegations



Interviews

Documents

Laws,
Policies &
Procedures

Other



Policies

Sexual Harassment Policy

Whistleblower Policy

Non-discrimination Policy

Computer / Email Policy

Faculty Code of Conduct

Union Contract

Student Code of Conduct



Identify the issues



Select the Means

Interviews

Documents

Other



Selecting the Means

Document Review

Electronic and Computer Review





Interviews





Documents



- "Desk" or "drop" files
- Medical files?
- Expense files
- Project files
- Documents in possession of the complainant, respondent and witnesses







Document Issues



- File retention
- Discovery
- Public records Act
- "Need to know" proper dissemination





Electronic Data & Communications



- Computer disks
- E-mails on the system
- E-mail stored
- Cameras
- Recordings
- Internet searches



Report from Information Services

- E-mails
- Computer disks
- Data easily lost
- What is the consequence?





Interviewing Issues:





"Can I get back to you this afternoon?"

The importance of timing

Managing the agenda



Coordinating with necessary parties



The Interview Environment

- Interview is not coerced employee free to leave
- Establish interviewee can understand you. (English speaking, need any accommodation?)
- Identify applicable policies (e.g. sexual harassment)
- Address confidentiality and retaliation as necessary
- Have contingency plan for workplace violence





- Employee representation
 Weingarten/Epilepsy Foundation rights are implicated – participation by representative
- 5th Amendment criminal matters
- Have resources in mind for EAP, health care, counseling

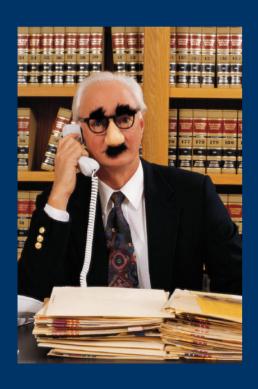


"I want my lawyer!"





Attorneys



- No "right to counsel" as an advocate
- How to deal with a lawyer
- "Taking the Fifth" employee duty to cooperate



"Mind if I tape?"

Taping and wiretap laws





Advisability of recording



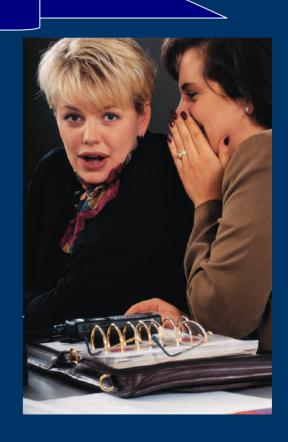
How confidential is an investigation?





Planning for Confidentiality

- Identify why interviews or other data must be confidential
- Have in mind how you are going to use notes and memos before you write them
- Think about advising witnesses how information they give may be used (without making blind commitments)





Planning for Confidentiality

- Think of ways to give the accused notice of the claims against him/her without compromising confidentiality
- If possible, inform the accused that information withheld exists, and explain the need for confidentiality
- Make a record of your reasoning.



Confidentiality: The Balance Confidentiality Fair opportunity to respond





Confronting the Accused

Two goals:

- –Information gathering
- –"Fair opportunity to respond"





"Fair Opportunity to Respond"

- Not the same as "due process"
- Not "all the embellishments of a court trial"
- Not by adherence to a single mode of process
 - Cotran v. Rollins Hudig Hall Int'l, Inc., 17 Cal. 4th 93, 108 (1998)





"Fair Opportunity to Respond"

"Any one of a variety of procedures which afford a fair opportunity for an applicant to present his position."

- Cotran v. Rollins Hudig Hall Int'l., Inc., 17 Cal. 4th 93, 108 (1998)





Forgetful witnesses:

"I don't remember": Key questions to ask and document

"Let me give you this information, so that you can respond"

Refreshes recollection

And chance to

respond

"Is there anything else that you would like to add about this?"

Chance to respond

"Who should we speak with concerning this claim"

Chance to respond

"Is there any other evidence or fact that you believe would help us resolve this?"

Chance to respond

"Here is my card and beeper number. If you have any other Chance to respond



"Why don't I just agree to resign?"

University's investigation - not the claimant's

Can I close the investigation now, or will there still be outstanding issues?



How will this play out down the road?

Be prepared to document and justify



"We're dealing with possible criminal conduct here."

Sexual Assault

Facilitating report of misconduct to police

Cooperating with the police







- New facts or allegations may require follow-up interviews
- New places to look for documents or other evidence
- New or omitted questions
- A party must have a chance to respond to any fact that you intend to use against him.



When You Become the Target





Guidelines for handling a personal accusation

1. Stay calm

2. Remain focused on the investigation

3. Immediately draw upon your management resources

- 4. Give the accuser options that take you off the hot seat
- 5. Document
- 6. Don't be defensive: nobody is perfect



Reaching a Decision

•Make determinations as to each allegation

Documentyourreasoning

•Apply your policies, not the law



Making Credibility Determinations

- **✓** Consistency
- **✓** Corroboration
- ✓ Detail
- **✓** Memory
- ✓ Bias
- ✓ Sensitivity to Diversity issues



REMEDIES

- Discussion with department regarding appropriate discipline
- Discipline or Discharge for accused?
- Protection for complainant?
- Discipline for other employees?





Resolving Issues

Concern about retaliation







Education: future

Remediation

Understand what the department wants you to do

 How to recommend effective, practical discipline

Consider consistency with other cases



Remediation

- Discipline the right people
- Address any broader
- problems with meetings, training, counseling, or with the department
- Document what has been done



ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE ISSUES

- Definition
- When should a report or investigation be subject to privilege?
- What are risks of privileged investigation?
 (cover-up)
- Coordination with OGC



Writing the Report

"Style to be good must be clear ... Speech which fails to convey a plain meaning will fail to do just what speech has to do Clearness is secured by using the words ... that are current and ordinary. - *Aristotle*





Writing the Report

- Know your role fact finder or advocate?
- Clearly organize the report
- Expect your reports to be exhibits





Documentation

- Address all issues raised
- Make a record of your reasoning
- Avoid unnecessary controversial comments
- Avoid conclusions of law
- Write for posterity





Writing the Report

- Issue- often more than one
- Rule what policies, CBAs, past practices apply
- Analysis -integration of facts with rules for each issue
- Conclusion derived from facts, not opinion or law





Writing the Report

- An Exercise:
 - Groups A
 - Groups B
- Remember Ground rules
- Expectations



Responding to Agency Charges

- Beware of conflicts of interest with codefendants
- Labor Code section 2802



Gov. Code section 995



DEFENSE OBLIGATIONS

- Decide early whether separate counsel necessary
- Reservation of Rights letter?





Drafting the Agency Response



- Consider telling the story from the University's point of view
- ✓ Stick to the facts avoid conclusory reports
- ✓ Not necessary to follow DFEH/EEOC questionnaire format
- Consult with counsel for difficult legal issues



Best Practices

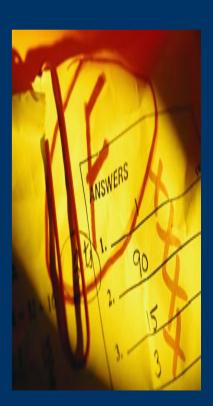
- Meet with alleged harasser 2-3 times to elicit explanation/comments
- Interview all witnesses suggested by complaint/respondent
- Interview co-workers of both parties
- Provide thorough, written, impartial report





Worst Practices

- Interviewing personal non-work contacts of complainant
- Investigating prior non-work criminal/civil actions
- Failing to interview opposite sex co-workers of the respondent
- Failing to complete investigation in timely manner
- Failure to follow own policies/procedures
- Retaliation





Questions & Answers





FIN. THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!

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